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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/818,243	03/27/2001	David Elberbaum	ELBX 18.520	1585
26304	7590	02/03/2006	EXAMINER	
KATTEN MUCHIN ROSENMAN LLP			CHEVALIER, ROBERT	
575 MADISON AVENUE			ART UNIT	
NEW YORK, NY 10022-2585			PAPER NUMBER	
			2616	
DATE MAILED: 02/03/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/818,243

Applicant(s)

ELBERBAUM, DAVID

Examiner

Bob Chevalier

Art Unit

2616

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 November 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 83-119 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) 83-89, 91, 96, 106-111 and 118 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 90, 92-95, 97-105, 112-117 and 119 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 27 March 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to the restriction requirements have been fully considered and are persuasive.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 83-89, 91, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Elberbaum in view of Naidoo et al.

Elberbaum discloses a video recording/reproducing apparatus for recording/retrieving a plurality of video signals. It is noted that the Elberbaum's apparatus discloses substantially the same limitations recited in claim 83, including the feature of the plurality of video transmitters and propagated via video transmission lines to a recording receiver (See Elberbaum's Figure 1), the feature of generating and mixing code signals into said video signals (See Elberbaum's Figure 1, component 16), the feature of the recording receiver for processing and organizing the timing of said video signals and for outputting the same in the time sequence to the recorder (See Elberbaum's Figure 1, component 12), the feature of recording the video signals in the main memory of the storage device (See Elberbaum's Figure 1, component 28), the feature of extracting the identification code from each sequencing individual video signal for storing individual processed video signals one after another in sequence along with

the extracted identification code thereof into the at least one main memory storage device as specified in the present claim 83. (See Elberbaum's Figure 1, and claim 1).

Elberbaum fails to specifically disclose the feature of transferring and storing the video signal to a secure memory during an alarm state as specified in the present claim 83.

Naidoo et al discloses a video security system which includes the capability of transferring and storing video signals obtained during an alarm state of the system as specified in the present claim 83. (See Naidoo et al's Figure 5).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the Elberbaum's apparatus wherein the recording means provided thereof would incorporate the capability of transferring and storing video signals obtained during an alarm state to a secure memory in the same conventional manner as is shown by Naidoo et al. The motivation is to better secure the video detected during the alarm state as suggested by Naidoo et al.

With regard to claim 84, the feature of transmitting from the external synchronizing generator a pulse signal having a voltage level higher than a maximum voltage level of the video signals or lower than a minimum voltage level of the video signals to respective transmitting means over the video transmission lines as an external synchronizing signal by using blanking level portions of the video signals; separating the pulse signal transmitted over the transmission line from the video signals by comparing the video signals to a reference signal having a predetermined voltage level; and applying the separated pulse signal to respective transmitting means as

specified thereof would be present in the proposed combination indicated above. (See Elberbaum's column 5, line 28, to column 6, line 45).

With regard to claim 85, the feature of the pulse signal being opposite in polarity to an internal synchronizing signal which is contained in each of the video signals as specified thereof is present in the proposed combination indicated above. (See Elberbaum's claim 3).

With regard to claim 86, the feature of transmitting the external synchronizing signal from the external synchronizing generator over the transmission lines and receiving the signal transmitted over the transmission line and applying the signal to respective transmitters as specified thereof would be present in the proposed combination indicated above. (See Elberbaum's Figure 1, component 12).

With regard to claims 87-88, the feature of generating the individually allotted identification code for each individual signal of the video signals for injecting the individually allotted code into one of the transmitters or anywhere along the video transmission line or at an input of the synchronous switch as specified thereof is present in the proposed combination indicated above. (See Elberbaum's Figure 1, and the corresponding disclosure).

With regard to claim 89, the feature of combining the alarm data signal with the recorded signals as specified thereof is inherently present in the proposed combination indicated above. Because, the Naidoo et al's reference already disclose the capability of transferring alarm information with video relating to the alarm information to a secure facility. (Applicant's attention is directed to the Naidoo et al's Abstract).

With regard to claim 91, the feature of transferring any of the stored signals by selecting one of the time and date of recording of the stored signals, the identification code, and the alarm data signal to the at least one secure memory, thereby retaining and protecting any of the stored signals from routine replacement by the freshly recorded signals as specified thereof would be inherently present in the proposed combination indicated above. Because, the proposed combination of Elberbaum and Naidoo et al indicated above would include the capability of transferring both the video signals and the alarm data to a secure memory means.

4. Claim 96 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Elberbaum and Naidoo et al as applied to claim 83 above, and further in view of Official Notice.

The proposed combination of Elberbaum and Naidoo et al indicated above discloses a video recording/reproducing apparatus that shows substantially the same limitations recited in claim 96, including the feature of the recording the video signals on a recording medium as specified in the present claim 96. (See the above rejection of claim 83).

The proposed combination of Elberbaum and Naidoo et al indicated above fails to specifically disclose the feature of the plurality of the recorders for enlarging the total recording capacity and wherein freshly processed signals replaced the oldest stored signals as specified in the present claim 96.

Examiner takes Official Notice in that it is notoriously well known in the video recording art to have a plurality of FIFO memories arranged in a manner to record

provided video data wherein freshly processed signals replaced the oldest stored signals as specified in the present claim 96.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the proposed combination indicated above wherein the recording means provided thereof would incorporate the capability of a plurality of FIFO memory means arranged in a manner to record provided video data wherein freshly processed signals replaced the oldest stored signals in the same conventional manner as is well known in the recording/reproducing art. Examiner has taken Official Notice. The motivation is to increase the recording density of the recording medium as suggested in the prior art.

5. Claims 106-111 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Elberbaum and Naidoo et al as applied to claim 83 above, and further in view of Official Notice.

The proposed combination of Elberbaum and Naidoo et al indicated above discloses a video recording/reproducing apparatus that shows substantially the same limitations recited in claims 106, and 111, including the feature of recording video data to a main memory means and the capability of transferring the video data and alarm data to a secure memory thereby retaining and protecting the recording during the alarm state from routine replacement by the freshly stored signals as specified in the present claims 106, and 111. (Applicant's attention is directed to the above rejection of claim 83).

The proposed combination of Elberbaum and Naidoo et al indicated above fails to specifically disclose the feature of compressing the provided video data during

recording and decompressing the recorded video data at reproduction as specified in the present claims 106, and 111.

Examiner takes Official Notice in that it is notoriously well known in the video recording/reproducing art to compress provided video data before recording the same on a recording medium and decompressing the same at reproduction as specified in the present claims 106, and 111.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the proposed combination indicated above wherein the recording/reproducing means provided thereof would incorporate the capability of compressing the video data before provided the same for recording on the recording medium and decompressing the compressed recorded video data at reproduction in the same conventional manner as is well in the prior art. Examiner has taken Official Notice. The motivation is to increase the recording density of the recording/reproducing means as suggested in the prior art.

With regard to claim 107, the feature of transmitting from the external synchronizing generator a pulse signal having a voltage level higher than a maximum voltage level of the video signals or lower than a minimum voltage level of the video signals to respective transmitting means over the video transmission lines as an external synchronizing signal by using blanking level portions of the video signals; separating the pulse signal transmitted over the transmission line from the video signals by comparing the video signals to a reference signal having a predetermined voltage level; and applying the separated pulse signal to respective transmitting means as

specified thereof would be present in the proposed combination indicated above. (See Elberbaum's column 5, line 28, to column 6, line 45).

With regard to claim 108, the feature of the pulse signal being opposite in polarity to an internal synchronizing signal which is contained in each of the video signals as specified thereof is present in the proposed combination indicated above. (See Elberbaum's claim 3).

With regard to claim 109, the feature of the external synchronizing generator feeding external synchronizing signal selected from the group consisting of a horizontal and vertical drive signal, a vertical drive signal, a composite signal, and horizontal and vertical signal over the transmission lines and to the timing circuit as specified thereof is present in the proposed combination indicated above. (See Elberbaum's Figure 1, component 12).

With regard to claim 110, the feature of generating a plurality of the codes allotted to each individual video signal for mixing a selected individual code with the video signals into an output pole of the timing circuit as specified thereof is present in the proposed combination indicated above. (See Elberbaum's Figure 1, components 16, 12, 20, and the corresponding disclosure).

6. Claim 118 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Elberbaum and Naidoo et al, and Official Notice as applied to claim 106 above, and further in view of Official Notice.

The proposed combination of Elberbaum, Naidoo et al, and Official Notice indicated above discloses a video recording/reproducing apparatus that shows

substantially the same limitations recited in claim 106, including the feature of the recording the video signals on a recording medium as specified in the present claim 118. (See the above rejection of claim 106).

The proposed combination of Elberbaum, Naidoo et al, and Official Notice, indicated above fails to specifically disclose the feature of the plurality of the recorders for enlarging the total recording capacity and wherein freshly processed signals replaced the oldest stored signals as specified in the present claim 118.

Examiner takes Official Notice in that it is notoriously well known in the video recording art to have a plurality of FIFO memories arranged in a manner to record provided video data wherein freshly processed signals replaced the oldest stored signals as specified in the present claim 118.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the proposed combination indicated above wherein the recording means provided thereof would incorporate the capability of a plurality of FIFO memory means arranged in a manner to record provided video data wherein freshly processed signals replaced the oldest stored signals in the same conventional manner as is well known in the recording/reproducing art. Examiner has taken Official Notice. The motivation is to increase the recording density of the recording medium as suggested in the prior art.

7. Claims 90, 92-95, 97-105, 112-117, and 119, are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.


Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Bob Chevalier whose telephone number is 571-272-7374. The examiner can normally be reached on MM-F (9:00-6:30), second Monday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Groody can be reached on 571-272-7950. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

B. Chevalier
January 31, 2006.


ROBERT CHEVALIER
PRIMARY EXAMINER